TSOY, P.V.

Matrix functions and their application to heat and mass transfer problems. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.3:380-385 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Dushanbe.

TSOY, P.V.

Heat transfer in a system of bodies under unsteady conditions.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.1:120-123 Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Stalinabad.
                    (Heat—Transmission)

L 3638-66   EWT(1)/ETC/EWG(m)/ETC(m)   JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5022385

UR/0170/65/009/003/0318/0322

536.75

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: The thermodynamics of irreversible processes and derivation of a system of differential equations for molecular transfer

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1965, 318-322

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, irreversible process, mass transfer, heat conductivity, boundary layer theory

ABSTRACT: The article derives a system of differential equations for molecular transfer in the presence of interrelated fluxes of generalized charges on the basis of the linear laws of the thermodynamics of irreversible processes and the law of conservation of matter. These differential equations define the parameters of the whole system, such as thermal conductivity, the diffusion coefficient, and electrical conductivity. The article goes on to discuss analytical solutions of boundary value problems under different initial boundary conditions for a system

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L 3638-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022385   3

of differential equations of the parabolic type. It is claimed that these methods
for solution of boundary value problems and an analysis of the solutions leads
to new methods in the experimental and theoretical investigation of the mechanism
of heat and mass transfer. The method used by the authors consists in the re-
duction of a system of n differential equations of the parabolic type to the type of
nonhomogeneous thermal conductivity equations. This method is essentially a
generalization of the method of d'Alembert. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas

ASSOCIATION : Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, g. Dushanbe (Tadjik
Polytechnical Institute, Dushanbe)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: TD

NR REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TSOY, P.V.

Solution of a system of differential equations describing molecular
transfer in the case of two coupled flows of generalized charges.
Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.2:11-15 '63.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
AN BSSR A.V.Lykovym.

TSOY, P.V.

Solving a system of differential equations of molecular transfer
in the presence of three interconnected flows of generalized
charges. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:111-117 Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Dushanbe.
 (Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer) (Differential equations)

L 15738-63   EWT 1 1/EPF(n -2/BDS   AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C /SSD   Pu-4   RM
                                          S/0124/63/000/005/B109/B109

ACCESSION NR: AR3002678

                                                        6/

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B670

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P.V.

TITLE: On the analytic theory of energy and mass transfer of chemically bound matter

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN TadzhSSR. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. n., no. 3(5), 1961, 39-49

TOPIC TAGS: mass transport, heat transport, thermal transport, chemical transformation, chemical binding, phase, phase transition, Fourier transform, phase transformation

TRANSLATION: Systems of differential equations of thermal or matter transport, which occur under the conditions of phase or chemical transformation, are considered. It is pointed out that this system is a system of differential equations in partial derivatives of the parabolic type.

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L 15738-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3002678   C

        The cited system is used for the solution of problems of the
occurrence of potential fields of heat and matter transfer for semiorganic three
dimensional media with boundary conditions of the second type.
        The determination of the matter distribution functions and the
temperature distribution functions are carried out by the method of Fourier
transform with respect to coordinates and the Laplace transform with respect
to time. After the transition from the derived functions to their original,
the desired general solution to the problem is obtained. Some special cases
are also considered. Yu.F. Dityakin

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63   SUB CODE: PH   ENCL: 00

Card   2/2

L 13150-63   EWT(d)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/FCC(w)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD/SSD
Pr-4/Pu-4   IJP(C)
                                          S/170/63/000/004/015/017   ʊ7

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: Solution of a system of differential equations of molecular transfer
             for three interconnected flows of generalized charges

PERIODICAL: Inzherno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 4, 1963, 111-117

TEXT·   The author presents a method for solving a system of differtial
molecular-transfer equations under generalized bounday conditions. The author
demonstrates that the solution of a boundary problem for a system may be reduced
to that of the corresponding boundary problem for an equivalent heat-conduction
equation with an internal source. In concluding, he notes that the expounded
method can also be used for a system of n differential equations of molecular
transfer in the presence of n connected flows of "generalized charges" (with n
greater than 3).

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnicheskiy institut (Dushanbe) (Polytechnic Institute,
             Dushanbe)

SUBMITTED: Nov 28, 62
Card 1/1

TSOY, P.V.

Boundary value problem for a generalized system of equations of
energy and mass transfer. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4:69-74 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, g.Stalinabad. ·
        (Heat—Transmission)   (Mass transfer)

88009

17.4430 2807
26 2181
11.9400

S/170/60/003/012/006/015
B019/B056

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: The Problem of Heat and Moisture Transfer in Evaporation and the Boundary Conditions of Second Kind

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 12, pp. 53-57

TEXT: The heat and mass transfer in capillary-porous bodies is described by differential equations suggested by A. V. Lykov, which have the form:

$$\partial U/\partial t = a_1^2 \partial^2 U/\partial x^2 + a_2^2 \partial^2 T/\partial x^2$$

$$\partial T/\partial t = a_3^2 \partial^2 T/\partial x^2 + a_4 \partial U/\partial t \qquad (x \geqslant 0,\ t > 0) \qquad (1)$$

for a unilaterally bounded, one-dimensional body. T is the temperature; U is a potential function; and t is the time. This set of equations is investigated under the boundary conditions of second kind:

$$U(x,\ 0) = f_1(x),\quad T(x,\ 0) = f_2(x) \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2

The Problem of Heat and Moisture Transfer in   88009
Evaporation and the Boundary Conditions of   S/170/60/003/012/C06/015
Second Kind   B019/B056

$$\partial U/\partial x \Big|_{x=0} = \varphi_1(t) \quad , \quad \partial T/\partial x \Big|_{x=0} = \varphi_2(t) \qquad (3)$$

General solutions of the set and particular solutions to it are obtained for $a_2^2 = 0$. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnicheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad (Polytechnic Institute, Stalinabad)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

Card 2/2

TSOY, P.V.

Boundary value problem for a system of differential equations
of the parabolic type. Inz.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.12:61-69 D '61.
                                         (MIRA 14:11)
1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Dushanbe.
             (Boundary value problems)
          (Differential equations, Partial)

TSOY, P.V.

Transfer of heat and moisture in the case of evaporation and with boundary conditions of the second kind. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.12:53-57 D '60.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut g. Stalinabad.
            (Heat—Transmission)
            (Mass transfer)

TSOY, P. V.

"Analytical Solutions of a System of Equations of Heat
and Mass Transfer For a Half-Limited Medium at Various
Boundary conditions."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961

TSOY, P.V.

Problem for a system of differential equations describing energy and mass transfer. Dif. urav. 1 no.10:1390-1396 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TSOY, P.V.

Irreversible-process thermodynamics and the derivation of
a differential equation system of molecular transfer. Inzh.-
fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:318-322 S '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Dushanbe.

· · ··
88276

S/170/61/004/001/018/020
B019/B056

24.5200 (1498, 537, 1103)

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at Nonsteady Conditions

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1,
            pp. 120-123

TEXT: An unilaterally bounded body with the physical parameters λ_1, c_1, ρ_1 and the temperature $U_1(x,0) = f_1(x)$ is brought into contact with the unilaterally bounded body with λ_2, c_2, ρ_2, and the temperature $U_2(x,0)$ = $f_2(x)$. The further temperature course and the heat flow in these bodies is investigated. The thermal conductivity equations and the boundary conditions are given, and further, the coupling condition of U_1 and U_2 on the interface is formulated. The author obtains the following solutions:

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Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at
Nonsteady Conditions

$$U_1(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a_1\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty f_1(\alpha) \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{(x+\alpha)^2}{4a_1^2 t}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{4a_1^2 t}\right) \right\} d\alpha$$

$$- \frac{a_1}{\lambda_1\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{\varphi(\tau)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a_1^2(t-\tau)}\right) d\tau \qquad (5)$$

$$U_2(-z,t) = \frac{1}{2a_2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty f_2(-\alpha) \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{(z+\alpha)^2}{4a_2^2 t}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{(z-\alpha)^2}{4a_2^2 t}\right) \right\} d\alpha$$

$$+ \frac{a_2}{\lambda_2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{\varphi(\tau)}{\sqrt{(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4a_2^2(t-\tau)}\right) d\tau \qquad (7)$$
$$(x = -z)$$

The function $\varphi(t)$ is derived from the coupling condition of the tempera-
tures on the interface. In conclusion, a special case, in which the
temperatures of the two bodies are assumed to be constant, is dealt with.
A. V. Lykov and G. Greber are mentioned. There are 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

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Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at   S/170/61/004/001/018/020
Nonsteady Conditions   B019/B056

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnicheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad (Polytechnic
              Institute, Stalinabad)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Card 3/3

TSOY, P. V., CAND IECH SCI, "ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF

HEAT AND MASS EXCHANGE IN SEMILIMITED DISPERSIVE MEDIA."

MINSK, 1961. (ACAD SCI BSSR. DEPT OF IECH SCI). (KL-

DV, 11-61, 223).

-192-

TSOY, P.V.

Problem of the transfer of heat and moisture in a half-space three-dimensional medium under boundary conditions of the second type. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.6:112-119 Je '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Politekhnicheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad.
   (Heat--Transmission)   (Moisture)

TSOY, P. V.

"The deduction and solution of differential equations of molecular transfer involving interdependent flows."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Tadzhik Polytechnical Inst.

TSOY, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Contact problem of nonsteady heat transmission with presence of
internal sources. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.9:99-102
S '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
obshchey teplotekhniki.

L 27258-66   EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/T   IJP(c)   AT/WW

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

ORG: Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute (Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A problem for a system of differential equations for energy and mass transfer

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the problem of the redistribution of the fields of generalized charges $u_k(x,t)$ ($k = 1,2$) (respectively the heat and mass of bound matter) in the case of imperfect contact of two semi-finite conductors. The velocities of the two mutually connected currents of generalized charges are investigated at the boundary of contact. The analytical theory of energy and mass transfer within a porous body reduces to the solution of a system of differential equations of the parabolic type with various boundary conditions. The general theory is discussed by A. V. Lykov and Yu. A. Mikhalov (Teoriya teplo- i massoperenosa, Gosenergoizdat, 1963). The problem is formulated mathematically as follows: Determine the distribution field of the generalized charges $u_k(x,t)$, $u_k^{(-1)}(x,t)$ ($k = 1,2$) satisfying the following systems

Card 1/2

L 27258–66

ACC NR: AP6006146

$$\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} = a_{k1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} + a_{k2}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \vartheta_k(x, t), \quad (1)$$

$$u_k(x, 0) = f_k(x), \ (0 < x < \infty, \ k = 1, 2),$$

$$\frac{\partial u_k^{(-)}}{\partial t} = b_{k1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(-)}}{\partial x^2} + b_{k2}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2^{(-)}}{\partial x^2} + \vartheta_k^{(-)}(x, t),$$

$$u_k^{(-)}(x, 0) = f_k^{(-)}(x), \ (-\infty < x < 0, \ k = 1, 2).$$

At the boundary of contact of the two media ($x = 0$) the following coupling conditions in the case of imperfect contact are satisfied

$$\lambda_k \left. \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0+} - \lambda_k^{(-)} \left. \frac{\partial u_k^{(-)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0-} = \chi_k(t),$$

$$u_k(+0, t) - u_k^{(-)}(-0, t) = \mu_k(t).$$

The problem for the case of simplified conditions is solved by suitable limiting transitions in the corresponding mathematically correct solution of the system of differential equations (1). Orig. art. has: 33 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,20/   SUBM DATE: 19Dec64/   ORIG REF: 007/   OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

TSOY, R.D.

Interrelation between copper fluctuations and the dynamics of
protein fractions in the blood of typhoid and paratyphoid
patients. Nauch.trudy uch.i prak.vrach.Uzb. no.3:116-120 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarst-
vennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.K. Musabayev).
        (COPPER IN THE BODY)   (BLOOD PROTEINS)
        (TYPHOID FEVER)   (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

TSOY, R.D.

Copper metabolism in the organism of typhoid and paratyphoid
patients. Nauch.trudy uch.i prak.vrach.Uzb. no.3:108-115 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarst-
vennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.K. Musabayev).
        (COPPER METABOLISM)   (TYPHOID FEVER)
               (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

ZOLOTAREV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VYSOTSKIY, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYURIN,
Yu.M., inzh.; TSOY, R.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydraulic calculation and selection of an efficient design of
sand classifiers for grinding industrial glass. Stek. i ker. 21
no.12:7-9 D '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Zolotarev, Vysotskiy).
2. Saratovskiy filial Instituta stekla (for Tyurin, Tsoy).

TSOY, R.I.

Using infrared radiation in laboratory practice.   Stek. i ker.
18 no.6:40-41 Je '61.   (MIRA 14:7)
          (Infrared rays—Industrial applications)
          (Ceramic industries)

PANASYUK, V.I.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
TSOY, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VAKSMAN, E.Ya., inzh.,
retsenzent; PLERYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Z., tekhn.
red.

[Chemical control of glass manufacture] Khimicheskii kontrol'
proizvodstva stekla. Leningrad, Rastekhizdat, 1962. 195 p.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Glass manufacture—Chemistry)

TSOY, S., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) " Study of the performance of air

screens in the air distribution of ~~mining developments~~ *mine workings*." Alma-Ata,1952.

18 pp with drawings (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kazakh~~sky~~ Mining

Metallurgical Inst), 150 copies (KL,48-58, 105)

56 -

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Designing a complicated ventilation system. Trudy Inst. gor. dela
AN Kazakh. SSR 11:137-142   '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Mine ventilation)

ROGOV, Ye.I., inzh; TSOY, S., inzh.

Theory of calculating ventilation systems. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.3:69-75 '64   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Kazakhskoy SSR. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; SOLONITSYN, B.P.

Condensation settling of dust in suspension. Trudy Inst.gor.dela
AN Kazakh.SSR   9:198-204   '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
                        (Mine dusts--Removal)

TSOY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Determining the conditions of optimal regimes for simultaneous
operation of fans. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.12:55-64 D '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

TSOY, S.

Some problems in expanding the specialization of agriculture
in the irrigation farming sone of Chimkent Province. Vest.
AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.6:9-15 Je '64   (MIRA 18:1)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Regulating the air in complex ventilation systems. Trudy
Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh.SSR 12:143-150 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Calculating the regulation of air flow by above ground and under-
ground mine fans. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 15:20.26 '6/.

Controlling the neutral depression zone in the forced and exhaust
method of ventilating coal and ore mines. Ibid.:27-38

(MIRA 18:2)

PETROVICH, S.I.; TSOY, S.

Comparative evaluation of electric modeling devices for calculating
ventilation systems. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR ⌐⌐ ⌐⌐.rr
'64.

Calculating ventilation systems on an electric modeling device.
Ibid.:56-63

(MIRA 18:2)

TSOY, S.; PETROVICH, S.I.

Optimum regulation of air consumption in mine ventilation
systems. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.1:45-50 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Fundamentals of the theory of calculation of the ventilation
regimes for simultaneously operating fans. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR. no.6:20-32 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.; GULIY, V.M.

Determination of the zero zone in ventilating systems used in the
high pressure-low pressure method of mine ventilation. Izv.AN
Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh.i khim.nauk no.1:77-83 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; SOLONITSYN, B.P.

Removing dust from underground mechanical ore-crushing chambers.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 9:181-187 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)
(Mine dusts--Removal)

KEKIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSOY, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Dust collector made of a Venturi tube and a cyclone. Bor'ba s sil.
5:195-202 '62.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela Kazakhskoy SSR.
                            (Dust collectors)

TSOY, S.

Method of designing complex diagonal ventilation systems.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 4:158-168 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Mine ventilation)

SHEPELEV, S.F., TSOY, S., ZALEVSKIY, Yu.A.

Air curtains as means of controlling air distribution on mines
and methods to calculate them under the effect of countercurrents.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 5:132-155 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Mine ventilation)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/5290

Soveshchaniye po prikladnoy gazovoy dinamike. Alma-Ata, 1956

Trudy Soveshchaniya po prikladnoy gazovoy dinamike, G. Alma-Ata, 23-26 oktyabrya 1956 g. (Transactions of the Conference on Applied Gas Dynamics, Held in Alma-Ata, 23-26 October 1956) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 255 p. Errata slip inserted. 900 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L.A. Vulis; V.P. Kachkarov; T.P. Leont'yeva and B.P. Ustimenko. Ed.: V.V. Aleksandriyskiy. Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of scientific research institutes and industrial engineers in the field of applied fluid mechanics, and may be of interest to students of advanced courses in the field.

Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)   SOV/5290

COVERAGE: The book consists of the descriptions of 31 papers read at the conference on gas dynamics which was convened under the initiative of the Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova (Kazakh State University imeni S.M. Kirov) and the Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Kazakhskaya SSR) and held October 23-26, 1956. Three branches of applied gas dynamics were discussed, namely: jet flow of liquids and gases, aerodynamics of furnace processes, and the outflow of liquids. The practical significance of the Transactions of the conference consists in the adaptation of theory to methods of technical computation and measuring methods related to industrial furnaces and other industrial processes in which aerodynamic phenomena play a predominant role. Eight papers read at the Conference are not included in this collection for various reasons. The authors of the missing papers are: L.D. Lyuov (Thermal and Aerodynamic Characteristics of Pulverized Coal Flame Burners) and A.A. Golyevskiy (Outlines and Physical Models of the Jet Motion Mechanics of Fluids), N.I. Abutnov, Ye. P. Sogfanov, S.V. Bukhman, T.M. Khromenko, A.B. Reznyakov, and G.V. Yambov, L.G. Loytsyanskiy is mentioned as being in charge of a department of the Kazakh State University, and I.D. Mal-gabov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, as a member of the same university. References are found at the end of

Session of October 24, 1956 (Morning)

Antonova, G.S.   Investigating Turbulence Characteristics of a
Free Isothermic Jet and an Open Flame   45

Kachkarov, V.P.   [Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences].
On Parallel and Contrary Motion of Two Uniform Flows of Compressible Gas   55

Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)   SOV/5290

Leont'yeva, T.P. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Expansion of
Axially Symmetrical Jets in Parallel and Contrary Flows   65

Bukhman, S.V. Regularity of Motion and Combustion of Coal Particles   69

Kasarchuk, M.M., and N.I. Pol'skiy. On the Crisis in the Viscous
Flow of Gas in a Plane Parallel Channel   69

Contents of the Discussion in Brief   73

Session of October 24, 1956 (Evening)

Terekhina, N.I. Expansion of an Axially Symmetrical Jet of Gas in a
Medium of Different Density   77

Chebykhev, P.T. [Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union
Electrotechnical Institute)]. Electrothermoanemometers and Their
Use in Investigating Nonisothermic Gas Flows   85

Card 5/6

TSOY, S.; BAGAUTDINOV, A.G.

Mine ventilation without sealing the ventilation shaft mouth.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor dela no.2:109-112 '58.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Mine ventilation)

BYUYRIN, A.I.; TSOY, S.

Some problems in the transfer of the Dzhezkazgan mines to a
new mining procedure. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR
7:67-75 '60.   (MIRA 14:6)
            (Dzhezkazgan region--Mining engineering)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Results of studying cloth filters for dust removal.   Trudy Inst.
gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSSR 10:157-167 '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Filters and filtration)   (Mine dusts—Removal)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Determining the dust content of air by the weighing method.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:79-85 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mine dusts)

TSOY, S.

Using Bystron's method in an analytical solution of some
ventilation network systems. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor.
dela no.1:94-100 '61.   (MIRA 15:2)
                    (Mine ventilation)

TSOY, Samen, kand. tekhn.nauk; STANISLAV, Ivan Petrovich, inzh.;
    DZHAKUPBAYEV, A.N., laureat Leninskoy premii kand. tekhn.
    nauk, otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.

[Electric modeling devices for calculating ventilation
networks; calculation of mine ventilation networks using
electric modeling techniques] Elektromodeliruiushchie
pribory dlia rascheta ventiliatsionnykh setei; tekhnika
rascheta shakhtnykh ventiliatsionnykh setei metodom elektri-
cheskogo modelirovaniia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, Kazakhskoi SSR,
1965. 184 p.   (MIRA 18:12)

TSOY, S.A.

Functional and morphological state of the adrenal cortex under the
influence of some central neurotropic agents. Probl. endok. i gorm.
10 no.6:66-71 N-D '64.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - prof. S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperi-
mental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

RYZHENKOV, V.Ye.; TSOY, S.A.

Functional and morphological changes in the hypothalamus-
-hypophysis system under the effect of the neurotropic drug
ethylnorantiffeine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.4:64-66
Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Biryukov)
AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

TSOY, S.V.; IVANOV, P.P.; SOLNITSYN, B.P.; SEMENOV, V.I.

        Automatic circuit breaker. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR
8:184-186 '61.   (MIRA 15:4)
                (Dust collectors)   (Automatic control)

TSOY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVICH, S.I.; TSKHAY, S.M.

Use of linear programming in determining the optimum variant
of the distribution of air. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.8:92-
94 Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

TSOY, Samen; ROGOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.

[Principles of the theory of ventilation networks] Osnovy
teorii ventiliatsionnykh setei. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965.
282 p.   (MIRA 18:4)

S/271/63/000/003/005/049
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Borukhov, M.Yu., Vakulyuk, A.P., Ivashev, V.N., Tsoy, T.G.

TITLE: New types of radio-isotope relays and level indicators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya
              tekhnika, no. 3, 1963, 28, abstract 3A153 (In collection "Vopr.
              sovrem. fiz. i matem.", Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1962, 65 - 77)

TEXT: The paper describes new relay networks developed at the AN UzSSR,
which make it possible to extend considerably the domain of relay application,
in particular giving the means for determining the deviation of a parameter in
either direction from a specified value, for maintaining a prespecified rela-
tionship between engineering parameters, and so on. The authors analyze the op-
eration of a differential radio-isotope relay and a three-position relay. A
mathematical designing method is given for the operation of a network for the
case of controlling the thickness of a material and which permits of finding the
minimum activity for the radiation source ensuring the reliable operation of the
radio-isotope relay . . thickness deviations of the material exceeding the ad-

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New types of radio-isotope relays and level indicators

S/271/63/000/003/005/049
A060/A126

missible values. A network is described of a radio-isotope multi-position level-indicator distinguished by the fact that, regardless of the number of positions, it has only two amplifier channels located in a single electron tube.
The reduction in the number of amplifier channels became possible through the inclusion in the instrument of a stepping switch operating in the stepper mode.
On both sides of the vessel in which the level of the contained medium is being measured at every interval of probable values of the level, radioactive sources and counters are set up opposite to each other. The stepping action of the relays is continued until a difference is discovered in the degree of irradiation of two neighboring receivers. A sharp difference in the degree of irradiation of two adjacent receivers is observed in the case when the level of the filling medium is between these receivers. The difference in the signals causes the operation of the relay connected between the plates of a DC bridge rectifier.
There are 5 figures.

A. V.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TSOY, T. G., BORUKHOV, M. Yu., BAKULYUK, A. P., and IVASHEV, V. N.

"New Types of Radioactive Isotope Relays and Level Gauges"

paper presented at the All-Union Seminar on the Application of
Radioactive Isotopes in Measurements and Instrument Building,
Frunze (Kirgiz SSR), June 1961)

So: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 11, No 5, Nov 61, pp 468-470

ACC NR: AP7002925

SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/005/0088/0090

AUTHOR: Borukhov , M. Yu.; Tsoy, T. G.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: High-reliability radiometers

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1966, 88-90

TOPIC TAGS: radiometer, radiometry, radiation measurement , ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT:

A radiometer circuit is proposed (see Fig. 1) which consists of Geiger-Muller counters (C_2), a transformer (Tr) with two windings (W_1 and W_2) on a circular ferrite core, a rectifier (B), an indicator (I), and a power supply.
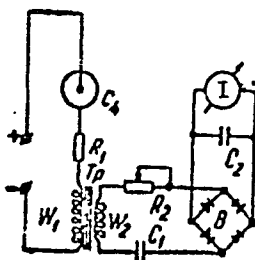
Fig. 1. Proposed radiometer circuit

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7002925

Because of the presence of an inductance and a stray capacitance (caused by winding W_1) in the circuit of the counters, each gamma-quantum or particle recorded by the counters generates a series of damped oscillations. Amplitudes and frequencies of these oscillations are practically independent of the characteristics of the basic pulse from which they originated and are dependent only on the circuit parameters. The oscillations are transmitted through transformer Tr to the second measuring section, at the output of which they are rectified and, after being smoothed out by capacitance C_2, are passed on to the indicator. The second measuring section is tuned in resonance with the first section by capacitor C_1. An analysis of the proposed radiometer circuit is made. On the basis of this circuit an instrument consisting of 5 STS-5 counters connected in parallel was built with the following characteristics: load resistance (R_1), 3.6 milliohm; circular ferrite core: d_{outer} = 31 mm, d_{inner} = 18 mm, h = 7 mm, W_1 = 6000 turns, W_2 = 100 turns, C_1 = 0.25 μf, R_2 = 1 kohm, C_2 = 8 μf. Sensitivity of the instrument is 0.5 μamp/pulse/sec. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 3 figures.
[WA-75] [JR]

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

LIPPONEN, V.I., gornyy inzh.; TEOKHAROV, N.B., gornyy inzh.; TSOY, V.Ch., gornyy inzh.

Attachment for balancing parts. Gor. zhur. no.5:69 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Balancing of machinery)

KELESOV, R.; AYDARKHANOV, B.A.; ZEL'TSER, M.F.; KIM, G.G.; TSOY, V.P.

Spreading of sheep goiter in Alma-Ata Province. Izv. AN
Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.5:102-105 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

TSOY, V.S.

New equipment and techniques as the basic source for the
increase of labor productivity. Tekst. prcm. 25 no.9:91
S '65.   (MIRA 18:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. tekhnicheskogo otdela Chimkentskogo
khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata.

FARKHIYEV, L.D. (Ufa); TSOY, V.V. (Kungrad)

Efficiency promoters of the State Trust of the Eastern Petroleum
and Gas Industry at the construction of surface structures of the
Bukhara-Ural Natural Gas Pipeline. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.6:23-24
Je '64.   (MIRA 17:12)

88267

11.1230
11.3400

S/170/61/004/001/005/020
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, V. A. and ~~Teoumar, G. I.~~

TITLE: Equation of State and Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid
             Ammonia

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1,
             pp. 31-36

TEXT: In the introduction the difficulties in setting up the equation of
state for liquid ammonia are discussed and, proceeding from the well-known
thermodynamic relation

$$(\partial c_v / \partial v)_T = T(\partial^2 p / \partial T^2)_v \qquad (2),$$

the equation of state

$$p = A(v) + B(v)T + \int (\partial p / \partial v)(\partial T/T) \, dT \qquad (3)$$

is obtained. As follows from the results obtained by Keyes (Ref. 1)
mentioned in a diagram, the isochores of liquid ammonia may be well
approximated by means of the equation $p = A_v + B_v T$ (4) with

$v = 1.6 - 2.4$ 1/kg and $t = 30 - 180°C$, if $A_v = 412.9 - 11089 v^{-1.682}$; (5)

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88267

Equation of State and Thermodynamic
Properties of Liquid Ammonia

S/170/61/004/001/005/020
B019/B056

$B_v = 2.6876 + 77.827v^{-3.706} + \Lambda B.$ On the basis of (4), the specific
volumina on the saturation curve are calculated, and a comparison with
data by R. Plank (Ref. 7) shows nearly complete agreement. Furthermore,
on the basis of (4), the integral equation

$$i = i_f - A \int_{v_f}^{v} A_v dv + A(pv - p_f v_f) \qquad (7) \text{ for the enthalpy,}$$

and the integral equation $S = S_f + \int_{v_f}^{v} B_v dv$ (8) for the entropy is

obtained. A comparison with experimental data again shows good agreement.
The formulas given here permit a calculation of the thermodynamic
properties of liquid ammonia in the temperature range of 30 - 180°C at
pressures of 1 - 500 kg/cm^2. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 10 ref-
erences: 2 Soviet, 6 US, 1 British, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro No 3,
               g. Odessa (Central Project-Constructing Office No. 3,
               Odessa). Institut inzhenerov Morskogo flota, g. Odessa
               (Institute for Naval Engineers, Odessa)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1960
Card 2/2

TSOYMAN, G.I.

Thermodynamic properties of liquid ammonia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no.7:111 '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy kreditno-ekonomicheskiy institut.

KAZAVCHINSKIY, Ya.Z.; TSOYMAN, G.I.

Method for correlating the law of corresponding states for the
purpose of determining the thermodynamic properties of
univestigated substances.   Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.6:58-63 Je
'61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut inzhenerov morskogo flota, Odessa.
        (Thermodynamics) (Freons--Thermal properties)

TSOYMAN, G.I.

Equation of the state of dichlorodifluoromethane (freon-12).
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.7:121-123 Jl '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

(Equation of state) (Methane)

/ S·C Y Y A N C ✔ /T · I X

110-12-16/19

AUTHOR: Venikov, V. A. , Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Tsov'yanov, A. M. , Engineer, and Khudyakov, V. V. , Candidate
of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve
the Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.
(Novyye istochniki reaktivnoy moshchnosti, pozvolyayushchiye
uluchshit' ispol'zovaniye generatorov i sinkhronnykh
kompensatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957. Vol.28, No.12,
pp. 59 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cost of alternators and synchronous compensators is
higher than that of static capacitors and reactors. However,
static capacitors and reactors are usually not flexible enough
to replace synchronous compensators. The latter can be cheapened
by simiplification of the field system, but cannot normally
operate at high lagging reactive power. Valve-operated
exciter circuits such as illustrated in Fig.1 help to improve
matters. Changes in the region of stability that result from
changes in the generator parameters are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.
It is claimed that the use of electronic-ionic field regulators
with high-speed regulating systems can greatly improve the
operating conditions of synchronous compensators. Capacitance

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New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators

placed in series with the compensator winding reduces by 50-80%
the transient impedance of the synchronous compensator, and thus
improves its dynamic and static stability for given field currents
as shown in Fig.4. To make the best use of static capacitors
combined with machines, it is necessary to be able to introduce
the static capacitors smoothly. Until recently, this was
impossible. However, capacitance can be controlled by including
synchronous compensators in parallel or series with the capac-
itors, the synchronous machines being of relatively small output.
Schematic diagrams are given in Fig.6. Such circuits call for
relatively high control power but this can be reduced by connect-
ing a capacitance in parallel with the controlled circuit, as
shown in Fig.8 Brief mathematical expressions are given for
the power in the various parts of the circuit and were verified
by special experiments. It still remains to develop a practical
rectifier-inverter scheme for the control of capacitors, and a
possible circuit shown in Fig.9. The rectifier-inverter set
consists of ordinary grid-controlled mercury-arc rectifiers. In
operation the rectifier-inverter consumes reactive power and has
a very small active load. Analytical expressions are given for
Card2/4 the reactive power. It is shown that regulation of the reactive

New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.

power consumed by the rectifier-inverter set occurs because of
change in the currents through the rectifier and inverter trans-
formers. A variant of the circuit given in Fig.9 is that given
in Fig.11. The circuit consists of two separate rectifiers,
each of which operates in short circuit on a smoothing choke.
The method of operation of the circuit is explained. Rectifiers
and inverters should be very reliable in circuits such as have
been described, which can also be used to realise Taylor's pro-
posal to stabilise a transmission line. Here, special series-
parallel transformers convert the capacitative current of the
line and the corresponding reactive power into reactive power
to compensate the reactive voltage drop in the line; Fig.12A
shows the scheme.
The authors, having re-examined the distribution of sources of
reactive power within a transmission system, also consider the
possibility of using such devices to relieve generators of
reactive power. The use of alternators to generate reactive
power has developed historically but other approaches are now
possible. For example a circuit such as that shown in Fig.13
could be used. Moreover, with alternative sources of reactive
Card3/4 power, it would be possible to use asynchronous generators in

New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the   110-12-16/19
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.

in power stations.
The article does not claim to describe developed industrial
designs; it is based only on preliminary theoretical investi-
gations verified on a laboratory scale and is presented to pro-
mote discussion. Details of the circuit proposed may be
questionable, and certainly need serious development, but,
undoubtedly, electronic-ionic techniques, automatic control and
capacitor manufacture are now sufficiently advanced to make
possible the introduction of new elements into heavy current
technology.
There are 13 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: MEI and VEI

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SOV/110-58-7-19/21

AUTHOR: Professor Venikov, V.A., Dr. Tech. Sci., Tsov'yanov, A.N., Engineer, and Khudyakov, V.V., Cand. Tech. Sci.

TITLE: On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers.
(K voprosu o novykh istochnikakh reaktivnoy moshchnosti, pozvolyayushchikh uluchshit' ispolzovaniye generatorov i sinkhronnykh kompensatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7, pp 66-70. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a general reply to discussions, including that published with the article in Vestnik Elektropromyshlen-nosti Nr 12, 1957, and those published in this number. Most contributors consider the proposed system promising although practical verification of the circuits is not yet complete and economic considerations cannot yet be fully worked out. Likewise it is still premature to make the economic evaluation proposed by certain contributors, but

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SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of
reactive power that may be used to
improve the utilisation of generators
and synchronous condensers.

an approximate economic assessment is given in an Appendix.
Tests have shown that the controlled valves in the a.c.
circuit are the controlling link and can alter the instant
of application of voltage and the time of flow of current
in the circuit during each cycle. Oscillograms have shown
that over-voltages and valve overloading do not occur when
the regulation is being applied to reactive power in
circuits with active or inductive impedance. It is very
desirable that the Moscow Power Institute, the All-Union
Electrotechnical Institute and others should go into the
whole question. The article gives only the fundamentals
and laboratory models of the circuits proposed for the
installation, and of course further development is required.
Nevertheless the proposed method is promising. Certain
variants of the circuit that have been proposed in the
discussion have obvious defects, but some other remarks
are very helpful. Harmonic analysis of the current in a

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SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers.

controlled reactor is given in Fig. 2, it assumes that the angle of regulation is zero and that the valves are fully conductive. This analysis shows that in practice it will only be necessary to compensate for the third harmonic. Yenin and Libkind very correctly suggested other possible ways of achieving the desired object. However, a disadvantage of devices involving sub-magnetisation of transformers or reactors is the rather large time-constant, which must be greater than that of an ionic valve compensator; therefore, circuits with controlled valves are preferable. Libkind's proposal to reduce the time-constant of sub-magnetisation is worthy of attention. Yenin's proposal to use a double-bridge circuit will complicate the equipment and increase losses; moreover, Yenin's equipment can only operate over a limited range of power-factor. Nevertheless, these two circuits are both worth further careful study. Many of the objections raised by Academician M.P. Kostenko, Professor D.A. Zavalishin and Candidate of Technical Science I.A. Glebov, result from incorrect consideration of the circuit

Card 3/4

SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers

proposed, and their objections are met. It is no accident that power engineers are now interested in this question, and early use should be made of the proposed equipment. However, it should be noted that the change in output of reactive power obtained by changing only the characteristics of a controlled reactor or transformer cannot ensure the necessary balance of reactive power in a system: the development of an ionic compensator is a separate and important task, which can be solved. Only the use of inertialess reactive power can make electric power systems stable. The advantages of ionic compensators are again summarised. An appendix contains an approximate cost estimate for an ionic compensator compared with a synchronous condenser and it is shown that they are about the same. There are 4 figures, and 2 references both of which are Soviet.

Card 4/4

1. Capacitors--Performance   2. Generators--Performance   3. Power supplies--Sources

SEMENOV, Ye.P.; TSOY, L.A.

Autoantibodies in experimental myocardiac infraction. Izv.
SO AN SSSR no.12. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:145-146 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy biologii Instituta tsitologii i
genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TSOV'YANOV, A.N., inzh.;
    KHUDYAKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

New sources of reactive power permitting improved use of generators
and synchronous compensators.   Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.12:59-64
D '57.   (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Veniko, TSov'yanov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Khudyakov).
                    (Electric generators)

TSOV'IANOV, N. A.

Technique of using obstetric forceps

Moskva, Medgiz, 1944.

67 p.

TSOV'YANOV, N. A.

37707   otvet na kriticheskiye zamechaniya doktora meditsinckikh
          nauk s.d. astrinskogo (v zhurn. akusherstvo i ginekologiya,
          1949, po povodu stat'i avtora k tekhnike kraniotomin
          vysoko stoyashchey golovki). aksherstvo i ginekologiya, 1949
          No. 6, s. 55-57.

So.   Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949

TSOV'YANOV, N. A.

New method of conduction of labor in breech presentation. Sovet.
med. no.10:32-35 Oct 1951.   (CIML 21:1)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Moscow.

SOV/144-58-11-17/17

AUTHOR: Tsov'yanov, T. K. (Cand.Tech.Sci., Docent)

TITLE: The Reconstruction of Motor Buses Type ZIS-154 as Trolley
           Buses (Peredelka avtobusov ZIS-154 v trolleybusy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,
           1958, Nr 11, pp 140-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Motor bus ZIS-154, produced shortly after the war, had diesel
           electric transmission. The type of electric motor used is
           described. These machines have proved unreliable in service,
           particularly the diesel engines. In 1952 it was decided to
           try to reconstruct some of these machines as trolley buses.
           The diesel engine and generator were removed and the motor
           was rewound for 550-600 V. Overhead trolleys and control
           equipment were provided. The reconstruction itself proved
           very simple. However, when the original engine and generator,
           weighing about 1.5 tons, were removed the weight distribution
           was upset. The steps that were taken to overcome this diffi-
           culty are described. Full details are given of the methods

Card 1/2

SOV/144-58-11-17/17

The Reconstruction of Motor Buses Type ZIS-154 as Trolley Buses

of reconstruction adopted. The reconstructed machines are behaving well in service. The start is very smooth and the braking is efficient. The power consumption is less than that of trolley bus type MTB-82. However, the reconstructed machines are somewhat slower than the regular ones. There are no figures or references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrostantsiy, setey i sistem Yerevanskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair for Electric Power Stations, Networks and Systems, Yerevan Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958.

Card 2/2

Name: TSOV'YANOV, T. K.

Dissertation: Determining the maximum loads for streetcar networks and
substations

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Affiliation: Acad of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov, Erivan
Polytechnical Inst imeni K. Marx

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 51, 1956

TSOV'YANOV, Tigran Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Conversion of ZIS-154 omnibuses into trolley buses. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 1 no.11:141-143 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra elektrostantsiy, setey i sistem Yerevanskogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta.
                (Omnibuses)   (Trolley buses)

KRASIL'NIKOV, V.D., gornyy inzh.; SIDORENKO, I.A., gornyy inzh.; TSOY,
     A.G., gornyy inzh.

Cinephotometric method of studying the productivity of rotary-
bucket excavators. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor.
elektromekh. no.46:128-132 '62.   (MIRA 17:1)

TSOY, A.G.

ATAULIN, V.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.A.; DANILENKO, I.S.; DZIOV, V.A.;
      DUBROVIN, A.P.; YEFANOVA, L.V.; KARPENKO, L.V.; KLEPIKOV, L.N.;
      KOTRELEV, S.V.; LUK'YANOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., prof., obshchiy
      red.; MKRTYCHAN, A.A.; NEMTINOV, A.M.; POGOSYANTS, V.K.; SEMIZ,
      M.D.; SKOBLO, G.I.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; SUSHCHENKO,
      A.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M.; FISH, Ye.A.; TSOY, A.G.;
      TSYPKIN, V.S.; CHEKHOVSKOY, P.A.; CHIZHIKOV, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.V.,
      red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,
      tekhn.red.

[Prospects for the open-pit mining of coal in the U.S.S.R.; studies
and analysis of mining and geological conditions and technical and
economic indices for open-pit mining of coal deposits] Perspektivy
otkrytoi dobychi uglia v SSSR; issledovanie i analiz gornogeologi-
cheskikh uslovii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei otkrytoi
razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Mel'-
nikova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 553 p.   (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut
"Tsentrogiproshakht." 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'-
nikov).
                (Coal mines and mining)

TSOY, A.G., gornyy inzh.; KOTRELEV, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Methods of planning the economic aspects of open pit coal mining.
Ugol' 33 no.11:23-24 N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
    (Coal mines and mining--Costs) (Strip mining)

TSOY, A.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Efficient use of perennial grasses. Zemledelie 5 no.12:84-86
D '57.   (MIRA 11:1)
          (Grasses)

IOSI, ...

26500 Vliyaniye udobreniy na produktilnost' sevosborota (Kuznetskaya Opyt. Stantsiya).
Trudy vsesoyuz. Nauch-Issled. In-ta udobreniy a protekhniki i agropochvovedeniya im.
Gedroytsa, vyp. 23, 1949, c. 124-34.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

Country   : USSR
Category   : CULTIVATED PLANTS. POTATOES. Vegetables. Cucurbita.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958, NO.95990

Author   : Tsoy,A.M.; Yefimova,A.S.
Institut.   : All-Union Sci.Res. Inst. of Fertilizers and Agri-*
Title   : The Results of Trials in Local Application of
              Mineral Fertilizers under Potatoes When Planting

Orig. Pub. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t
              udobr. i agropochvoved., 1957, No.3, 8-13

Abstract   : The application of P_2O_5 at 20 kg, N at 15 kg,
              K_2O at 10 kg per hill of potatoes did not fully
              provide the plants with adequate nutrients. N,
              P and K (45 kg/ha.) in the hill increased, in the
              opinion of the authors, the salt concentration in
              the area of the sprouting tubers. Band placement
              of N45 P45 K45 produced in 1953 an increase to
              broadcast application of 10%, in 1954 it was 30%
              higher than the other methods when the tuber yield

              *cultural Soil Science.

Card: 1/2

Country   :
Category   :CULTIVATED PLANTS. POTATOES.

Abs. Jour. :REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958, NO-9599 0

Author   :
Institut. :
Title   :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract   :was within 300 cwt/ha. In farm plantings of 1954,
broadcasting 1.5 cwt/ha. N_{aa}, 2.5 cwt/ha. P_c and
1.0 cwt/ha. K_x under the plow yielded an increase
in the harvest. Band placement in the furrow
produced a smaller yield boost. This study was
undertaken at the Central Experimental Station
of the All-Union Fertilizer and Soil Science Insti-
tute.--V.V. Prokoshev

Card: 2/2

1. MOSLOV, I. V.; TSOY, A. N.; PANOVA, A. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wheat

7. Effect of fertilizers on the yield of spring wheat sown after perennial grasses, Sov. agron., 11, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.